

RUSSIAN FLEET REFUSES TO COME OUT OF PORT ARTHUR HARBOR; CHANCES OF GREAT NAVAL BATTLE GROW SLIMMER DAY BY DAY.

JAPAN FIGHTS FOR VERY EXISTENCE.

Baron Hayashi Explains Necessity for Rigid Censorship of His Government.

MUST STRIKE SWIFTLY.

Of Utmost Importance That Smaller Combatant Should "Get In First Blows"—One Line Might Ruin Plan.

London, Feb. 28.—In reference to the severity of the censorship exercised by the Japanese Government over the news dispatches of foreign correspondents, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain, said to the Associated Press today:

"I have had numerous representations from English and other newspapers upon this subject, but I believe that our position in the case is not only right, but will be admitted to be such by those who look carefully into the circumstances."

"FIGHTING FOR EXISTENCE."

"We are fighting against numerical odds which are quite out of proportion to any side against any combatant in recent wars. We are fighting for our existence, and our only hope of maintaining it is to strike swiftly and severely at the beginning. To get in the first blows means more to us than, I think, it has ever meant to any belligerent, and to insure this it is vital for us to demand a degree of secrecy which has not been necessary in any recent warfare."

"Even at the risk of alienating temporarily the friendship of the press of the world, we must prevent even a whisper of our real intentions reaching our powerful enemy."

"ONE LINE MIGHT RUIN ALL."

"Before war was declared I knew that our military authorities had decided that our censorship must be more rigid than ever before attempted. One line might ruin our first attack on Port Arthur, and one line might ruin our projected operations."

"When we fought China we gave the press correspondents free latitude and in many cases they took advantage of this to predict our future movements. That did not matter much when China was our enemy, but against a Power like Russia, so immensely superior in eventual resources, it might turn the scale."

"When you fight for life, everything else becomes of minor importance."

CENSORSHIP MAY BE TEMPORARY.

"I cannot believe that Japan will lose friends in the world because she has been obliged to impose such a careful censorship. I do not think the present rigor of the censorship will be continued very long, but momentarily the conditions of the campaign, even insignificant movements, makes this necessary."

"Our own press and people are undergoing the same regime. There is no discussion in the home papers."

Baron Hayashi does not expect that his Government will issue any proclamation of the blockade of Port Arthur until the Japanese have cut the communication by which food supplies now reach that place. He points out that Nishwang is practically blockaded by the ice. When the ice breaks up, and if the naval necessity still exists, the Minister says the Japanese probably will issue a blockade proclamation.

EXPECTS NO LAND ATTACK SOON.

It does not look as if there will be any immediate serious land attack, but it appears possible that Vice Admiral Togo may make another attempt to bottle up Port Arthur by sinking across the channel one of the old Chinese battleships captured during the war between Japan and China.

ST. PETERSBURG FEARS SERIOUS TROUBLE MAY ARISE IN "NEAR EAST."

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—(Copyright, 1904.)—Serious news comes from the near East, giving the idea that, if Turkey sees the opportunity, she will refuse to carry out the Macedonian reform.

A Greek authority here, accounting for the arming of Greece, says an agreement has been entered into between that country and Turkey whereby, in case of war, Greece will occupy Macedonia.

"The appeal to war," sentiment at Yildia Kiosk has reached a point beyond the control of the ruler, Abdul Hamid. Knowledge of this accounts for Austria's military preparations.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS CAPTURED THREE STEAMERS WITH COAL FOR JAPAN.

Suez, Feb. 28.—The steamers laden with coal for the Japanese, captured by Russian torpedo-boat destroyers, are reported to be the British steamer Ettrickdale (from Barry February 3 for Salang), the British steamer Franklyn (from Barry February 2 for Hong-Kong) and the Norwegian steamer Matilda, for Saabco.

A dispatch from Suak, Egypt, February 28, said that the captain of the British steamer Franklyn, from Suak, reported February 5 (for Bombay) that he was stopped and examined by Russian torpedo-boat destroyers a few miles south of Suez. He informed him that three British steamers, coal-laden for Japan, had been captured by them.

Yin-Kuei, Feb. 28.—Vladimir Alexieff has arrived at Mukden, where he probably will remain until the reorganization of the forces has been completed. He has been living aboard a train, but he will enter his headquarters to-morrow.

The schedule of all regular trains on the railway has been annulled.

The New Korea declared that there is great hostility in Korea, especially in Chempoo, against the Japanese protectorate.

RUSSIANS INSIST ON READING ALL MESSAGES ON CHINESE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Tien-Tsin, Feb. 28.—Russians are interfering with the Imperial railway telegraph on the Korean coast. They demanded that they be allowed to read the telegrams received at Tien-Ching station, where the Chinese authorities have now placed a sentry.

Chinese officials say that the reported landing of Japanese troops at Poshit Bay has not been confirmed.

URGES MEN TO STAND FIRM.

Attorney Walsh Addresses the Trades and Labor Meeting.

RULES OF WAR BY WHICH RUSSIA WILL BE GOVERNED.

August Decree Indorsed by the Czar, Published Officially, Defines Contraband of War and the Duties of Neutral States—Japanese Merchantmen in Russian Ports When War Was Declared Will Be Allowed to Depart if Cargoes Do Not Contain Contraband of War.

RULES ARE LAID DOWN COVERING NEUTRAL TRADE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—Rules of war were published officially to-night. An August decree had been referred to the ruling Senate by the Ministry of Justice for the laying down of the rules which Russia intends to follow during the war with Japan. The official draft of these rules was indorsed by the Czar with the words "It must be so."

According to Rule 1, Japanese subjects will be allowed during the war to remain in Russia under the protection of the law and will be allowed to pursue peaceful occupations.

Rule 2 declares that Japanese merchantmen which were in Russian ports when war was declared will be permitted to remain there, but they must leave when they have loaded their cargoes, which must not include contraband of war. Sufficient time will be allowed for loading, but, in any case, these vessels will be allowed not more than forty-eight hours after the publication of this proclamation.

Rule 3 says subjects of neutral states will be allowed to carry on business uninterrupted with Russian ports and towns, provided they observe Russian law and the principles of international law.

Rule 4 points out that it is the duty of the high military authorities to take all steps to insure the freedom of the lawful trade of subjects of neutral States in so far as their commerce is permissible under the exigencies of war.

PROVISIONS FOR NEUTRAL TRADE.

Rule 5 says that, in regard to neutral trade, the following points must be observed: (A) The flag covers the cargo for a belligerent excepting contraband of war; (B) neutral goods under the enemy's flag, except contraband of war, are not subject to confiscation; (C) blockade, to be obligatory, must be effective—that is, they must be sufficient in force to isolate the enemy's territory.

According to Rule 6 the following will be regarded as contraband of war: (A) Every kind of small arm and guns, complete or in separate parts, and armor; (B) Firearms and ammunition, fuses, shells and

bullets; (C) Caps, cartridges, cartridge cases, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, explosives or materials for purpose of explosion, such as mines, dynamite, pyroxilin, various explosive substances, conductors and everything for exploding mines; (D) Everything pertaining to artillery, engineering and troop trains, such as gun carriages, limbers, carriage ammunition, field smithies, field kitchens, instrument wagons, pontoons, bridges, trestles, barbed wire, horse harness for transport service, etc. (E) Material for equipment and clothing of troops, such as bandoliers, knapsacks, sword belts, cuirasses, trenching tools, drums, field kettles, saddles, harness, uniforms, tents, etc. (F) Ships bound for the enemy's ports, even if sailing under neutral commercial flags, if their construction and internal arrangements or any other indication makes it apparent that they have been built for warlike purposes, or are for use or are destined to be handed over to the enemy on reaching their destination; (G) Every kind of ship's machinery or boilers, mounted or in parts; (H) Every kind of fuel, such as coal, naphtha, spirits, etc.; (I) Telegraph and telephone materials; (K) Everything intended for warfare on land or on sea; also rice, food-stuffs, horses, beasts of burden and any other animals intended for war purposes if they are sent at the enemy's cost or order.

TWO JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS DISABLED IN RECENT PORT ARTHUR ENGAGEMENT.

Chefoo, Feb. 28.—While the Japanese report that their fleet was unscathed in their latest attack on Port Arthur, they are using every endeavor to prevent details of any injury to the Japanese fleet from leaking out.

Survivors, said to be from sunken Japanese transports, who landed here Saturday, are not allowed to see anyone. They will be sent home on parole.

The original Japanese fleet in front of Port Arthur consisted of sixteen ships. Two battleships and a dispatch boat are missing.

It is learned from two sources that two of the missing warships were taken to Sasebo in a disabled condition.

It is being circulated amongst the Chinese that Port Arthur has fallen.

SAIORS DECLINE TO REVEAL BOTTLING-UP PLAN.

The Japanese sailors who arrived here Saturday are from the Jinsen Maru and the Busin Maru. One of the five merchant vessels which were taken to Sasebo in a disabled condition.

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ONE OF THE STORM CENTERS IN RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.



THE NEW RUSSIAN TOWN IN MANCHURIA, DALNY, BEGUN AND COMPLETED IN A TWELVEMONTH.

BELIEVES JAPAN WILL SUDDENLY SEIZE PENINSULA FROM BOTH SIDES.

London, Feb. 28.—(Copyright, 1904.)—The first shots have been exchanged between the Russian and Japanese land forces in Korea. The affair of outposts near Ping-Yang is claimed by both sides as a success. It is here regarded as important only as indicating how much or how little the Japanese have done in Korea.

Ping-Yang is taken to have been the first objective on both sides, a sort of strategic half-way house between the Korean capital and the Manchurian frontier. The English view is that the Japanese infantry have forestalled the Russians at this half-way house.

One of the British general officers said yesterday:

"When an experienced correspondent like Mr. Bonner writes that the Japanese have been traveling with troops in the direction of Tientsin, and tells us further that the transports have returned, having discharged their original cargo, and

have come back for more, it is very obvious what has been going on."

"The transports could not have come back for more troops unless those first sent had been landed. Where can they have been landed and now be without the Russians knowing anything about their presence is a question that almost gives the answering, seeing that the Japanese fleet completely commands the sea and, like a hawk watching to distract attention, keeps on flitting around Port Arthur, almost from its eggs. It must be in some of the islands near the coast that the precious goods have been laid."

"I believe that on both shores of the Yalu-Tung Peninsula the process of landing troops, stores, artillery and ammunition on the islands has been steadily going on and that, as soon as weather permits, the peninsula somewhat north of the neck will be seized by an overwhelming force from both sides."

"Fourth—In case of the welfare of the imperial house of Korea or the territorial integrity of Korea becoming endangered by an aggressive third Power or international disturbance, the Government of Japan shall immediately take all necessary measures such as the circumstances require, and in this action the Government of Korea shall give full facilities to promote the action of the Japanese Government."

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SLIM CHANCES FOR GREAT SEA BATTLE.

Japan Believes Russia Lacks the Strength to Assume the Offensive.

TOGO'S TACTICS ARE NEW.

Relying on Superior Marksmanship of His Gunners, He Is Making Series of Brilliant Dashes.

Tokio, Feb. 28.—As the campaign progresses it seems that the chances are growing slimmer for a great pitched battle on the open sea between the fleets of modern battleships which the world has long awaited.

It is believed here that the Russians lack the strength to assume the offensive and that they will probably stick to Port Arthur doggedly to await a land investment.

Whoever wins the war, Port Arthur will cease to be an important base. The fortifications will probably be dismantled, as they are small and cramped and however many guns defend it, it is thought they are incapable of insuring protection.

It is estimated that the Russians have 20 guns mounted at Port Arthur, making it theoretically one of the strongest forts in the world.

OPENING OF WJJI.

In regard to opening of WJJI, for which United States Minister Allen has long been pressing, it has been decided to await the formal announcement of the Japanese, whose infantry is now dominant in Korea. Japan undoubtedly approves and the incident has a significant bearing on the future of Korea, assuming that Japan is triumphant.

On account of Admiral Togo's success at Port Arthur, the reopening of the sea to Japanese merchantmen and the revival of shipping, the Japanese Government does not anticipate that it will have further need for the auxiliary cruisers America Maru and Yawata Maru, and they will be dismantled and returned to their owners.

Nothing now prevents the America Maru from resuming her place on the San Francisco line, and Yawata Maru on the Australian.

In preparing for the war Japan armed a big fleet of fast auxiliary cruisers, on account of the equality of naval strength between the Russians and Japanese, but it is believed that the auxiliary cruisers are no longer needed. It is expected other auxiliary vessels will be dismantled and released.

The Nippon Kaisha Company is chartering a fleet of British vessels for re-establishing the Chinese coast lines.

TOGO'S TACTICS.

Lack of detail of formations, firing ranges and evolutions prevents a full understanding and appreciation of Admiral Togo's tactics. He seems to be endeavoring to accomplish the maximum destruction with the minimum of exposure. He is carefully balancing those considerations and relying upon superior mobility, marksmanship and ammunition.

As the result of the superiority of naval strength, the probable necessity of fighting the Russians under the batteries of Port Arthur made extreme caution essential. The loss of a few ships would have endangered ultimate success of the Japanese Army, hence the brevity of the engagement of February 9, and the avoidance of the engagement of the fortresses.

The same tactics were followed in Thursday's engagement. These dashes and speedy withdrawals are a novelty in warfare, which warrant the conclusion of strategists that Admiral Togo's reliance particularly on gunnery is fully warranted by his gunners clearly outshooting the Russians.

LONG-RANGE FIGHTS.

He constantly fought at long range, punishing the enemy severely and escaping without serious damage himself.

The personnel of his forces is shown in another way by the superiority of the officers and men who are anxious to undertake hazardous duty. Togo's ships are apparently in better condition than the Russian vessels.

The heavy scoring of the torpedo craft is one of the surprises of the war so far. Foreign naval experts say, however, that making every allowance for the daring, skill and persistency of the Japanese, the Russians are largely to blame for a lack of watchfulness and poor marksmanship.

JAPAN HAS PUSHED 120,000 MEN PAST SEOUL TOWARD PING-YANG.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Chefoo, Saturday, Feb. 27.—(Copyright, 1904.)—The following is the substance of numerous cable dispatches received here from Seoul:

"One hundred and twenty thousand Japanese troops have arrived at Seoul up to the present date, consisting of cavalry and infantry, but with no artillery. Altogether, 80,000 men have passed through Seoul and through Genan, within a fortnight, northward bound via Ping-Yang."

"The harbor of Chemulpo and the approaches to the mouth of the Han River leading to Seoul are filled with submerged torpedoes, the army base being thereby protected from a sea attack."

Japan fully controls Korea and the Government is rendering every assistance in the military operations.

"The Korean Army barracks and also the disused Imperial palace are used as quarters for Japanese troops."

"There is much talk also of the offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and Korea."

"Five thousand Russians with fourteen guns have appeared on the Korean frontier, and are now making preparation for the arrival of large reinforcements."

"The Japanese arrangements show great perfection of detail. The infantry is well equipped, but the cavalry is poorly mounted."

"The daily arrival at Chemulpo of large fleets of unprotected transports indicates Japanese absolute control of the Yellow Sea."

paper war currency redeemable in silver for use in Northern Korea.

"The Korean telegraphs are controlled by the Japanese military authorities and a severe censorship is exercised."

"Absolute order is maintained here, and foreigners are in no danger."

"The construction of a railway from Seoul to Wiju has been undertaken in connection with the Seoul-Fusan Railway, and this gives the railway system throughout the entire length of the Korean peninsula absolutely into Japanese control."

CHINESE PRACTICE AT ARMS.

Salesman From Far East Says Mongolian Is Dangerous

S. Karman, a rubber salesman of Budapest, Hungary, who has credentials showing that he has three times circled the globe, and who claims to have made the trip fourteen consecutive times, stopped at the Planters Hotel yesterday for a short stay.

Mr. Karman travels to all the principal towns of the Orient and Occident. He is pro-Russian and predicts defeat for the Japanese army.

"It will be a long war, but the Russians eventually will win, I think. At least I hope so, for a victory for the Japanese would be a deplorable result, which is the universal verdict, I find, among traveling men."

"We believe that the yellow race should never be allowed to gain a victory over the Caucasian race. The yellow races are very ambitious. A taste of two much victory will excite them to deeds of conquest, which will threaten the peace of the world."

Mr. Karman says that the Japanese, since the late war with China, have been taken in as instructors in Chinese schools. Military tactics have been introduced, he says, as a leading feature, and has become the favorite pastime of the China boy, who up to the time of the late war was not accustomed to play soldier or any other game on the public street.

Mr. Karman says the Japanese are hard contractors to sell goods to, and payment is asked of them in advance.

FIRE THREATENS ST. MARK'S CHURCH

The Reverend Father O'Rourke Discovers Blaze in Boys' Sanctuary.

The boys' sanctuary in the rear of St. Mark's Church, Academy avenue and Page boulevard, was the scene of a fire yesterday which, for a time, threatened the sanctuary.

The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion in one of the cassock lockers, and was discovered by the pastor, the Reverend Father P. J. O'Rourke, just as he had finished his luncheon and was about to enter the church.

The message connects with the rear of the church by means of a hallway, and this was filled with smoke as the priest was leaving the dining-room. He ran to the sanctuary and found the flames burning into the room.

The janitor, who had also discovered the fire, meanwhile had connected the garden hose and with this and a bucket brigade the blaze was about controlled when the Fire Department, which had been summoned by Patrolman John Jaek, arrived.

The damage is estimated by Father O'Rourke to be about \$600. St. Mark's Church and its sanctuary is a beautiful and one of the most beautiful structures of its character in the city.

RECOVERS HER PET DOG; SENDS HIM TO HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Samuel C. Major of Lindell Hotel Will Take Spot South—He Is Recovering.

"Spot," the little fox terrier, who has been wandering the streets of St. Louis for the last three weeks, was returned to his mistress, Mrs. C. Major, who is staying at the Lindell Hotel, and then sent to a dog hospital yesterday.

About four weeks ago, when Mrs. Major broke up housekeeping, she entrusted "Spot" to C. R. McGinnis, No. 1322 North Grand avenue. A short while afterwards, Mrs. Major advertised and enlisted the services of two detectives, who searched for "Spot."

Friday evening Mrs. Major was called to the phone by Mr. McGinnis, who said: "A hot dog found 'Spot' on the street. He was very tired and hungry. Mrs. Major recovered possession of her pet. During the time that 'Spot' was missing, Mrs. Major received letters from many well-known ladies in St. Louis, expressing their sympathy and interest in their experiences with the canine family."

Many persons called at the hotel with dogs—bound, spotted, and fat dogs. Little dogs and dogs that had no more resemblance to "Spot" than a pretzel to a doughnut, asking if it were the "lost pet."

An ambulance called for Spot and he was taken to the St. Louis Dog Hospital, No. 418 Levee avenue, where he will recuperate till next week, when Mrs. Major will go South for the remainder of the winter.

Spot was given to Mrs. Major about a year ago and she has formed a great attachment for him.

Mrs. Major's wife of Samuel Chester Major, a member of a large lumber firm. He will return to St. Louis this week.

JUNK DEALER IS STONED.

Sasse Says He Fired Shot to Frighten Boys.

William Sasse, No. 536 Bernard street, a junk dealer, caused the arrest of Arthur Freeman, 15 years old, No. 372 Forest Park boulevard, yesterday, saying that the boy had thrown rocks at him.

When Freeman was taken to the station, Sasse said he had thrown the rocks at Sasse because he was a junk dealer. Sasse said that he fired the shot into the air to scare several boys. He was charged with disturbing the peace.

Both are charged with disturbing the peace. Freeman will be tried in the Juvenile Court.

Fired Revolver at Boys.

When Frank Roberts, the proprietor of a boarding-house at No. 23 South Pine street, ordered several boys, with whom he had been having trouble, away from his place of business yesterday afternoon, they began throwing rocks at him. Roberts fired two shots at the boys, who escaped. Roberts was arrested by Patrolmen Degnan and Murphy of the Central District. He is charged with discharging firearms.

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To Texas \$10

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\$10 one way.
\$15 round trip.

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Tell us where you want to go and we will tell you all about cost of trip and send you maps, literature, etc.

Cotton Belt trains leave St. Louis 8:56 a. m. and 9:45 p. m.

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909 Olive and Union Station.